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PASSAGES FROM DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY MRS. JANE E. EMMERSON.

THE SEPARATION

"Young love, which on their bridal eve
Had promised long to stay,
Forgot his promise, took French leave
And bore his lamp away."

"It is in the power of woman to alienate the affections of the most adoring husband, to poison his feelings, to embitter the kindliest emotions of his heart, and, in short, to make him hate her," said Charles Proctor, as he rose to leave his once quite comfortable home.

"You no longer love me, Charles," said his wife, with much asperity of tone, as a flush passed over her beautiful and expressive face.

"Not so," said he, "it has not yet arrived at that point, and I dread to think that there is a possibility that it may."

"Why, what have I done to bring about such a change in your feelings?" and she burst into tears. Charles was about to reply, but the sobs of his once dear and still beautiful Kate quite unmanned him, and he sank into the chair he was on the point of quitting, without uttering a syllable.

They sat long and sullenly apart without speaking, each occupied in different reflections, although tending to the same result—he wondering what demon could have implanted the ever fretting thorn of discontent in a heart which he had fondly anticipated would always swell with no other sensations than those of domestic love and peace—and she, repining that her hard fate should have linked her indissolubly to such a monster.

Why was this? Charles Proctor was a noble, generous fellow: he was endowed with qualities that elevated him above his fellow men in the scale of intellect and to a prepossessing and attractive person were united the blandest and most engaging manners. Every body admired him, and envied his easy temper and the equanimity with which he endured the inevitable cares and disappointments from which the most fortunate lot is not exempt. And Kate, too, before her marriage, was a bright and buoyant being, singing like a lark from very lightness of heart, and with features from and motion, giving evidence of a disposition mild, gentle, and affectionate as that of the sweet bird she tended with so much care. For beauty, grace and accomplishments, both natural and acquired, she had but few rivals, and she was thought to be an angel by all who knew her.

Then why was this, I repeat? Let me answer, gentle and courteous reader, and be not vexed with me for telling you the secrets of my friends. Kate never loved her husband. She married him because it was the best offer she had; and as a woman's heart is an enigma, Charles was not aware of the fact until their hands were united. It is true, that her friends opposed the match, but that was an incentive rather than an impediment to its conclusion. The gentleman, however, persevered, and as the lady had made up her mind to the matter, all objections were waived, and the most favorable auguries were entertained at the prospective felicity of the wedded pair. The honey-moon passed as most honey-moons do—sweet and joyous at its rise, rapturous at its full, and verging to insipidity at its decline. But happiness, to be enduring, must proceed from a mutual attachment; and, as in a mercantile concern, its prosperity cannot be permanent when one partner is constantly drawing upon the resources of the other, without supplying his fair portion of the capital, and promoting the interests of the firm so in the matrimonial venture, the house must stop payment if divided against itself. Charles was a merchant, thence our metaphor.

They had been married three years. Had they been happy ones? No, to neither. At first they went tolerably well. To be sure, the lady was generally in an ill humor; little bickerings ensued, petulant remarks were bandied, and smart answers returned, a keen encounter of the wits would ever and anon arise; domestic neglects would be magnified into grievances, and occasional disputes degenerate into habitual; a quarrel succeeded them, and at length an open rupture was the position of the belligerent parties, which led to the remarks recorded at the commencement of this veritable story.

Need we go on through all the changes, vexations, annoyances, recriminations and squabbles that ensued? how mutual dissatisfactions took possession of their minds; how they separated; and how the meddling world blamed, first one and then the other, and how they turned almost heart broken away from what they once valued so highly?

THE REUNION.

"Oh woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
But when affliction wrings the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

It was autumn: the foliage had put on its variegated mantle, like the patriarch's coat of many colors; and hill, grove, field, and plain, flashed back upon the declining beams of the sun the thousand reflections his splendors had lent them. It was that gentle season of quiet melancholy, that tender and saddened time of the year when the heart is in unison with the gorgeous mournings of nature; when the sensibilities are the most vivid in their emotion, and the wailing breeze sweeps a chord in every soft and suffering bosom.

Proctor was in his library and alone; a book was in his hand, but its contents could not banish the busy thoughts that possessed a counterspell to the poet's imaginings. His retrospective glance travelled back through the pensive vista of twelve solitary years, since the gordian knot of his nuptial chord had been severed by the relentless hand of destiny, whose shears had been sharpened by human passions, and the wretched cavillings of fallible and yet unforgiving creatures. His mind was dwelling upon the days of his youth: he recalled the hour, the scene, when he first saw Kate; and all the fresh feelings of that hour, and the associations of that spot, were renewed within him. He dwelt upon all the fond endearments that then agitated his bosom; and, he knew not wherefore, a flush came upon his cheek, a pang shot through his heart, his lip trembled, and, why he knew not, but he could have wept like a child! It is true, he was no longer young; but the world had gone prosperously with him, and wealth had crowned his exertions: he had outlived all the slanders and ill-will of those who had misjudged his feelings and knew nothing of his motives; and all his early impressions had been mellowed by the soothing hand of time. Solitude was uncongenial to his nature, and although it gave quiet to his mind, yet it did not bring happiness to his heart.

A knock disturbed his reverie, and announced a visitor. He was glad to be interrupted, and the door was immediately opened, when his daughter, now a blooming, light-hearted, joyous and lovely girl, between that uncertain, but interesting, age of girl and womanhood, bounded into his arms like a fawn, and, as she covered him with her kisses, the words "dear father" broke from her rosy lips.

She had just returned from school for the season, and had come to spend a few weeks with her father; whom she loved with all the fondness of her innocent heart.

In Kate's character there was one conspicuous feature: she had educated her child to love and respect her father, and, notwithstanding the obloquy that was heaped upon him by her own relations, she never gave vent to one single remark that implied a censure of his conduct, nor allowed any one to do it in her presence, and least of all, in her daughter's hearing. Her husband had been very liberal to her; she had never known a want since her separation from him, and her days of reflection, which had glided on in tranquility, had the effect of showing her the folly of her former rash undertaking, while her present lonely condition daily demonstrated its discomfort.

What all who knew them had in vain endeavored to effect, their mutual reconciliation, which they both proudly and steadily declined, accident at length brought about. Proctor was suddenly seized with a malignant fever, and when the hirelings of his establishment shrunk from the performance of their duty, the daughter, perceiving her parent's imminent peril made her mother acquainted with the fact.

Strange and inscrutable feeling of the female bosom, which opposition prompts, and which difficulties excite to the noblest and most devoted efforts! This woman, who in the very wantonness of prosperity, when the swelling waves of happiness had invited her to launch her bark of life upon their tide, had madly dashed it upon the rocks and quicksands of adversity, now that the withering blast was raging and the sirocco breathing poison around, discovered in the recesses of her heart, a fibre which now first vibrated to love and all the fond endearments of our nature, and came, like a ministering angel, bringing balm and comfort to the disturbed and restless couch. Her long and assiduous vigils were at length recompensed by the restoration to perception and consciousness of the chastened and afflicted father of her child, the being to whom she ever afterwards clung with a devotion no foes could alienate, no misconstruction impair, no time could change.

They had each discovered that, as in all similar cases, both had been in error, and had learned that most important of all secrets, that mutual forbearance is the talisman of human content, and that a desire to promote the happiness of another is the surest way of securing our own.

To the Free & Independent Voters of Caswell.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In our free country it is the privilege of every man freely to adopt, express and act upon his own opinions. Indeed our institutions are founded upon the virtue, intelligence and independent spirit of the people. And when we cease to think and act for ourselves, and surrender our opinions into the keeping of any man or set of men, we cease to be free, and render our condition no better than that of the subjects of the most absolute monarchy in Europe. Influenced by these reflections, the undersigned, a few of the citizens of Caswell, exercising the same right that belongs to any and to every other *freeman*, have determined to offer to their fellow citizens a few plain suggestions upon the subject of the approaching presidential election, than which one of more importance has not occurred since the foundation of our national government. We design in this address to confine ourselves simply to a statement of *facts*, the truth of which no man of whatever political party can or will deny.

The candidates between whom the people of the South will have to make an election, are Martin Van Buren of New York, and Hugh L. White of Tennessee. For the Vice Presidency, Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky is placed upon the Van Buren, and John Tyler of Virginia upon the White ticket. Now, fellow citizens, let us look to the men—candidly consider their pretensions, and decide which has the higher claim to our support. Martin Van Buren is a citizen of New York—a state whose institutions differ materially from those of our own—where domestic slavery is not permitted to exist, and where there are to be found more of those miscrable and misguided fanatics called *Abolitionists* than in any other state in the Union. New York has always occupied a Federal stand in relation to all the great political questions which at different times have agitated our country; and it is a fact attested by the most authentic history, that there were more *Tories* in New York at the period of the revolutionary war than in any other division of the confederacy. Her late illustrious Governor De Witt Clinton, was an eminent Federalist, and was actually the federal candidate for the Presidency in 1812 against James Madison, and he was then strongly supported by this same Martin Van Buren, as Mr. Van Buren's most zealous friends are bound to admit. Nor is this all. The late Rufus King, who upon the death of Alexander Hamilton became the acknowledged head and leader of the federal party, was in 1820 a Senator in Congress from the state of New York, and was supported for that distinguished station by Mr. Van Buren; and was moreover instructed by the Legislature of N. York (Martin Van Buren voting for the instructions) to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless that state would prohibit the existence of slavery within its territory. This is a fact which every man south of the Potomac ought to be informed of, that the southern people may beware of the man whose opinions are fraught with so much danger to their best and highest interests. Suppose a man were to offer for the legislature in the county of Caswell who held opinions adverse to the existence of slavery in the state, would you vote for him? We think not. Will you then vote for a man entertaining such opinions who aspires to an office the highest that your country can confer, and the attainment of which bestows a power, for good or for evil, tenfold greater than a mere seat in your state legislature? The people of the South think that the states ought to be permitted to exercise their own discretion upon the subject of slavery, and they will not tolerate the idea of an interference in the slightest degree with this question on the part of Congress or the General Government, either as it regards the states themselves, or the territories, or the district of Columbia. Yet Mr. Van Buren entertains contrary opinions, and has actually said in a letter which he wrote a short time since to a committee of gentlemen in North Carolina, "that from the lights now before him, he would not feel himself safe in pronouncing that Congress *does not* possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia." Here then is an explicit avowal that Congress *has* the power to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia at least; and if it has in the district of Columbia, then it is easily shown that it may likewise exercise the *same* power any and every where else in the United States. A single argument will prove this. The constitution of the United States does not give to Congress any such power; if therefore it possesses it, then it has been derived from some *other* source than the constitution. Certainly there is no other source from which it could be derived, so far as it respects the states and territories. But it is argued by Mr. Van Buren and others, that Congress derives the power to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, *not* from the constitution of the United States—but from the articles of cession by which Virginia and Maryland ceded the district to the General Government. If these articles be examined, it will be seen that they give to Congress the same power and authority over the district of Columbia which Virginia and Maryland themselves possessed before the transfer was made. Now Virginia and Maryland had no power to abolish slavery within their respective territories, and consequently could not convey any such to Congress. The constitutions of these states only authorize the legislatures to take the property of the people for public uses, and require that an equivalent shall be given even in those cases. Slaves are as much the property of their owners as are horses and cows—they therefore cannot be taken against the consent of their owners, except for public uses and for valuable consideration. To set them free and make them their own masters, would not be taking them for public use—very far from it. It would only be taking them from their masters and giving them to themselves, which is the same thing (so far as the right and interests of the owners are concerned) as taking them from one man in Caswell and giving them to his neighbor. Yet Mr. Van Buren says Congress has this power. Do *you* say so, fellow citizens? Or will you support a man who does say so? If you do, then will you vote for one who, if elected, will put in jeopardy that species of property which is of chief value to the Southern farmer and planter.

Are you in favor of that construction of the constitution which gives to the General Government the power of cutting a road through a sovereign and independent state, and of establishing toll gates upon it, by which the people are made to pay a tax for travelling on their own soil? If you are—then should you vote for Mr. Van Buren. For when in Congress he supported this policy, by voting to establish a toll gate upon the celebrated Cumberland road. Are you in favor of the Tariff? If so—then you agree with Martin Van Buren—for he voted for the Tariff of 1824—the Woollens bill of 1827, and the Tariff of 1828, which latter has been aptly termed "the Bill of Abominations."

What say you ought to be done with that portion of the people's money which has accumulated in the National Treasury, and for which the Government has no manner of use? Do you not think it ought to be given back to the people from whom it was obtained, to be used by them for the education of the poor children of the country, and to lessen the amount of taxes which we have to pay? A large surplus of money amounting at present to about *Forty Millions* of Dollars and still increasing—is now in the Treasury of the United States lying perfectly idle—diffusing no benefit to the people, but rather serving to corrupt those agents whom they have appointed to direct the operations of the Government. From whose pockets, we ask, was this money drawn? From the people's. To whom then ought it to be returned when it is perceived there is no use for it? Why, surely to those from whom it was taken. Mr. Van Buren says if he is elected President, this sheer act of justice to the honest people of the country shall not take place. Here are his own words upon the subject; read them for yourselves; they are here extracted from a letter which he has lately written to a member of Congress from the state of Kentucky: "It is my firm conviction," says he, "that any system by which a distribution is made among the states, of the monies collected by the Federal Government, would introduce vices into the legislation of both governments productive of the most injurious effects as well upon the best interests of the country as upon the purpetuity of our political institutions." Speaking of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands (according to federal population) which constitutes a very large portion of the surplus revenue of the government—indeed, which constitutes of itself a fund of immense and increasing amount; Mr. Van Buren in the same letter thus expresses himself: "I am of opinion that the avails of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied to the common benefit of the United States, by their continued application to the general wants of the Treasury,—than by any other mode that has yet been suggested, and that such an appropriation is in every respect preferable to the distribution thereof among the states in the manner your question proposes;—entertaining these views, I cannot give you any encourgement that I will, in the event of my election to the Presidency, favor that policy." Now Mr. Van Buren says that the proceeds of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied to the common benefit by their continued application to the general wants of the treasury. How can this be the fact, when, exclusive of the proceeds of the public lands, there is in the treasury already a large surplus revenue? Or in other words, more money than there is any use for. What general wants can the Treasury have, to require the money arising from the sales of public land, when that same Treasury cannot find a use for all of the money which it derives from other sources. The truth is—if Mr. Van Buren had told us that he was opposed to the distribution of the surplus revenue because he wanted the money to remain in the Treasury, *not* to be applied to its *general wants*—but to be used for partizan electioneering purposes, *then* would he have spoken his real views. Gen. Jackson, whom you all so much admire, recommended the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states in his Message to Congress in 1829. But notwithstanding all these things, we are yet told that Mr. Van Buren is the *Democratic Republican* candidate, and has been nominated regularly, and therefore we must vote for him. That he has been nominated by a self constituted Caucus or Convention, we readily admit. But that he is either a democrat or republican, remains yet to be determined. That he was at one time a decided Federalist, his voting for De Witt Clinton in opposition to Madison most clearly proves. What he may be now, however, God only knows. For like the weathercock he has been found always to turn with the changes of the wind. He was no democrat, certainly, when he sat in the convention, which was called to revise the Constitution of New York, in 1821. For upon a motion to extend the right of suffrage, submitted by Gen. Root, Mr. Van Buren held the following language: "I cannot consent to undervalue this precious privilege (of voting) so far as to confer it with an indiscriminate hand upon every one."

This, then, is Mr. Van Buren's democracy—it is of a par with his religion; as the latter is indicated in his celebrated letter to the Pope of Rome, which was written, as we firmly believe, for the purpose of inducing the Pope to use his boundless influence over the Catholic church in this country, to make them vote for Martin Van Buren when he should become a candidate for the high office to which he now aspires. This letter should be attentively read by every man who loves the free institutions of his country, and who fears the consequences to those institutions from too great a diffusion of Catholic superstitions among us. We give to the public only a few, but copious extracts from the letter, in which it will be seen that the proud pontiff who blasphemously claims to hold in his hand the very keys of heaven, is styled by an *American* statesman, "HOLY FATHER," "HIS HOLINESS," "APOSTOLIC," &c. This Pope, it seems, had expressed some solicitude for the welfare of the Catholics in this country, to an American diplomatic agent who was present at the Pope's palace. The agent immediately writes to Mr. Van Buren who was then Secretary of State, and informed him of what the Pope had said. Mr. Van Buren wrote a letter back to the agent, which hushed the fears of "*His Holiness*" completely. Mr. Van Buren said—"You will accordingly seek an early opportunity to make known to the Pope in terms and manner best suited to the occasion, the light in which the President views the communication referred to, and likewise you will assure him that the President reciprocates, in their fullest extent and spirit, the friendly and liberal sentiments entertained by HIS HOLINESS towards the government of the APOSTOLIC see and the people of the States of the Church. And it is the President's wish, that you should upon the same occasion, offer his congratulations to the HOLY FATHER upon his recent accession, &c." *Holy Father! His Holiness!* Why, if Mr. Van Buren had been addressing himself to the Saviour of the world, he could not have employed language more expressive of feelings of the highest adoration and worship. God is our Holy Father, and beside him there is none else.

But again: Mr. Van Buren says in the same letter—"You will take care likewise to assure HIS HOLINESS in reference to the paternal solicitude which he expressed in behalf of the Roman Catholics in the United States—that all our citizens professing that religion stand upon the elevated ground which citizens of other religious denominations occupy in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect liberty, contradistinguished from toleration—that they enjoy an en-

tire exemption from coercion in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith, and that they are free, in common with their fellow citizens of all other sects, to adhere to, or adopt the creeds and practice the worship best adapted to their reason or prejudices; and that there exists a perfect unity of faith in the United States, among religionists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and forms of government—those of the United States and the separate states of the Union by which this inestimable right is recognized, and the enjoyment of it inviolably secured."

Here we have then a direct invitation Mr. Van Buren's *Holy Father*, to send over as many Catholic Priests and other members of the Church, as he pleases to this country, with an assurance given that they shall be protected and made to stand upon the same "elevated ground" with professors of other religious denominations. The consequences of this invitation have already begun to manifest themselves, and whole cargoes of Catholics from all parts of Europe are daily landing upon our shores and disseminating their principles among our people,—the cardinal characteristics of which is that the "Holy Father" is as infallible as God himself, and can do no wrong, and that whatever he commands, the members of his Church *must* obey, though it were to subvert the very government under which they live.

The Catholics in New York seem to understand the feelings of Mr. Van Buren towards them, and accordingly we find them at the last election held in New York, rallying, to a man, around his banner; and so bold, confident and audacious have they become from the encouragement he has given them, that they even went so far as to proclaim in handbills, which they stuck up in every direction, the final object they had in view in voting for Mr. Van Buren. Here is their handbill, read it for yourselves—

"Irishmen! to your posts! or you will loose America. By perseverance you may become its rulers; by negligence, you will become its slaves. Your own country was lost by submitting to ambitious men. This beautiful country you may gain by being firm and united. Your religion may here have the ascendancy and here predominate. *By your perseverance this may become a CATHOLIC Country.*"

Freemen of Caswell! consider for a moment the state of things disclosed by this handbill: and beware of supporting a man who is the acknowledged favorite of all Chatholics and Abolitionists, and by whose invitation Christians are made to fear that our happy country will be over run by a sect of superstitious religionists, who are known to bow the knee to idols, and who award to the temporal head of their Church the reverence and adoration due only to the Father in heaven. We have now done with Mr. Van Buren.

Of his associate upon the same ticket, Richard M. Johnson, it needs only to be said, that however sound a republican he may be in his political principles, his moral character is stained by the deepest and *blackest* vices known to the moral law. For whilst others merely insist in theory upon the equality of the blacks with the whites and the propriety of amalgamating the two races, *he* has reduced their principles to practice, by taking to his embraces a NEGRO WENCH, and making her the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children!

Let us now for one moment turn our attention to Hugh Lawson White, Mr. Van Buren's competitor in the South—Judge White is a native son of North Carolina. He emigrated in early life to Tennessee, where he now lives, and gave a signal proof of his devoted patriotism by abandoning the flattering prospects which the most elevated stand in his profession held out to him—by quitting his family and his friends and embarking as a volunteer in an expedition of the militia of his own state against several warlike tribes of Indians, who about the period of 1807, or perhaps later, had united their forces and commenced a ruthless war against our settlements on the western and south-western frontier. In this expedition he gained for himself a character and a popularity in Tennessee which has continued to increase until the present time; when there is no man living who occupies a more exalted position in the affections and confidence of his neighbors, and the people of Tennessee. His adopted state has delighted to confer upon him the highest offices she has to bestow, and he has filled them all ably and honorably. Seek of his neighbours to know his worth and they will tell you he is one of the best men on earth. He is a true republican in *principle*, and what is more, *in practice* likewise.—Plain and unostentatious in his manners, he is just such a man as puts every one at ease as soon as they come into his company. Could the people of Caswell see him and converse with him they would admire him for his talents and love him for his republican simplicity. The bitterest enemies he now has upon earth, have in times past borne the strongest testimony to the purity and excellence of his character. Gen. Jackson thought him worthy to fill one of the highest offices in his cabinet, and accordingly made him the offer of it—which however was not accepted because of his accumulated domestic afflictions and probably other considerations. Thomas Ritchie, the well known editor of a leading Van Buren paper, recommended his appointment and represented him as a pure and incorruptible patriot and enlightened statesman. North Carolina, fellow citizens, has reason to be proud of such a son—and she is so—and will doubtless in the coming election, as has been already indicated, make manifest the high estimation in which she holds him, by giving him a large majority of her votes. Fellow citizens, such is Hugh L. White; will you not support him in preference to Martin Van Buren, —a northern man—whose education and habits of life are so essentially different from your own, and who, unlike Judge White, has no interest in common with your own. How it may be for the future we cannot pretend to say, but one fact is remakable—the United States have had but two *Northern* Presidents and they immediately became odious and unpopular with the people. At the present crisis it is more important than it ever was that we should have in the predential office a man from the South—in whom we could confide, to guard our peculiar interests from the attempts by which Northern fanatics and others are seeking to overthrow them.

Of the individual associated with Judge White as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, John Tyler of Virginia—it can with the strictest truth be said that he is a man of acknowledged talent and sound republican principles—who was educated as it were in the very school of Jefferson, and whose moral character unlike that of his competitor, Johnson—is as pure as the "lilly or the mountain snow."

In offering these suggestions to our fellow citizens, we beg leave to say in conclusion, that we are actuated by the purest intentions: and however much our views may be found to differ from those of many to whom they are addressed, yet we hope none will be offended because we have chosen to exercise a right which belongs alike to every freeman in America—the right of freely expressing his own opinions. You may be told, fellow, citizens by some as heretolore it has been told, that all who vote against Martin Van Buren are federalists or tories. We will take the liberty of saying that the man who may tell you this is either totally ignorant of the import of the terms he uses, or he is a political bigot and calumniator, who would wilfully do his neighbor an injury simply because he might happen to differ with him in opinion.

Your friends and fellow citizens,
STARLING GUNN,
JOHN KERR Jr.
JOHN H. GRAVES,
A. GUNN, Sen.
WM. LEA. *(of Leasburg)*
JAMES BURTON,
JOHN P. HARRISON.

Natchitoches, Sept. 2, 1836.

The President's late letter, countermanding Gen. Gaines's requisitions for the mounted gunmen, has produced a sensation in this quarter. We were all looking forward to very bustling times and high prices, but we are to be disappointed. The commanding General is quite out of sorts about it, and gives vent to his ill humor by many petulant remarks about the inconsistency of his superiors, and by the letters that he indites to various persons. What vexes him most, is not the President's assertion that he has accompanied his requisitions with no proof of the existence of his men of straw, the hostile Indians, but the biting reproof that he had given as a reason for the call the very identical one he should have kept back, viz. that he wanted to have a force strong enough to cope with the 'principal belligerent.' Gen. Gaines has good qualities; but men who write and talk much are apt to let the cat out of the bag: and he thinks, perhaps with reason, that, if the President is so fond of catching his own cat, he ought to have put her back quietly, and not have called upon all the neighborhood to look at her. General Houston has not acted wisely in trying to revive the story about the Mexican Indians. His proclamation calling upon a handful of men, who are attending to their cotton and corn, to turn out and protect the United States' detachment, has disgusted the officers of the United States Army, and made the affair still more ridiculous. Every body knows there are no Mexican Indians in motion; and, if there was good reason to apprehend danger from that quarter, why has not Gen. Gaines sent a judicious officer to ascertain the truth? This has not been done; the truth would have taken every ground of pretence away by which the presence of our troops at Nacogdoches can be justified.

It is a great error to have interfered at all in the matter of the Texians and Mexicans; they should have been left to fight it out: if the Texians are so much braver than the Mexicans, their friends had nothing to apprehend. We have never had any justifiable motives for claiming to be, as a matter of right, west of the Sabine. There is strong reason to believe the President has been *deceived* in the matter of the boundary. He got his first notions of that second Sabine, which has no existence whatever, from Dr. *****, of this place. The history of this boundary is very familiar here.—The ancient boundary between Spain and France was east of the Sabine at the Calcasieu; and when we acquired Louisiana, the space between that river and the Sabine was called the neutral ground, the disputed territory, &c. But in the treaty made by Mr. Adams and Mr. Onis it was agreed that that disputed territory should be included in the United States, and the Sabine be forever the boundary between Spain and the United States.—There is only one Sabine. Every body here knows that. It is a broad navigable stream for country craft one hundred miles above the 32d degree, and that is not the case with any other stream westward until you come to the Trinity, even at the 31st degree. If there was any rational doubt entertained about these facts why has not the government sent an engineer of established reputation to examine the country, and report to them?

Let what will be the interference by the United States, the peace of Texas is effectually broken up for a long period of years. The old cultivators who went there to make cotton and sugar, in whose name the insurrection began, are disgusted: their influence has sunk under the overbearing spirit of the adventurers that flocked into the country. These, too, are dissatisfied; and many have gone back again. There is no discipline; all is confusion and insubordination. In the mean time the speculators, who expect to derive great advantages in the end, circulate fine stories about their army, and about the cowardice of the Mexicans. I spoke lately with a well-informed person just from Mexico and New Orleans, and he says the Mexicans are making preparations of great magnitude, and that what they are doing is doing well: that they will have a strong naval force in the Gulf at the beginning of November, when the Texians will have employment enough. It is his opinion that Mexico, if necessary, would continue the struggle for 20 years, and I verily believe that the peace of Texas is utterly broken up for a long period, and that nobody will derive any advantage from its possession. I hope our government will steer us clear of a ferocious contest, where we can gain neither honor nor advantage."

HORRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

On the 28th of July, the Volunteer, of Hull, Capt. Clarke, from America, in lat. 45 deg. 23 min. N., and 56 deg. 26 min. W. long., about a hundred miles from Cape Breton, discovered a vessel to the N. E. having a signal of distress at the mast head. The boats were manned and went to her assistance, and found her to be the Hannah, of North Shields, Captain Clough, from the river St. Lawrence, laden with deals. They found on board the master, mate and second mate able to walk, and four of the crew were lying insensible; they were all put on board, and conveyed to the Volunteer, but the master and second mate were all that were able to crawl up the ship's ladder; the others were hoisted up in a hammock. Every care was taken of the poor fellows, but the ship's cook was so exhausted that he died the following morning and was consigned to the deep. The remaining six gradually recovered. The crew of the Hannah originally consisted of twelve men. She capsized on the 16th of July, when all her provisions and one of the crew, a Portuguese, were washed overboard, the others clinging to her sides for two days and two nights, when they succeeded in cutting away her top mast and she righted.

They then put up a piece of carpet to the mainmast as a signal of distress, and for ten dreary days and nights they were on board without food, other than the parts of the flesh cut from the body of a dead companion, and even this they could not bring themselves to eat until after seven days starvation. They had no other than salt water to drink. On the fifth day they saw a sail, and rang the bell and shouted with all their might, but the vessel went on its course, and was soon out of sight. On the 9th day a man fell overboard, and in the evening a man died in the rigging. Driven to the last stage of famine, they opened the boy, took out the liver, which they ate, and occasionally cut pieces from the body (although with the most revolting disgust) to sustain life for a season. [Part of the body was seen on the deck by the men of the Volunteer.]

On the evening before their providential discovery, one of the boys became delirious, and screamed for his father and mother, and prayed of his fellow sufferers not to eat him as they did the body of the man. The poor boy died in the night, as did another man, and their bodies were committed to the deep. The six sufferers landed here on Wednesday, the 31st of August, and on Saturday the master will proceed home. They went to the mayor yesterday (Thursday,) who regretted that the corporation and poor law acts prevented him from affording them any relief; but the proprietors of the Newcastle and London steamers have given them passage free, and they started for London on Saturday.

Hull Advertiser.

THE SPIRIT OF INSUBORDINATION.

We derive the following pregnant extract from a recent address by Dr. Beecher, entitled "a plan for colleges." It will be read with interest and profit:

"This tendency of personal liberty to the subversion of laws is with us the epidemic of the day. The genius of our government has breathed a spirit of relaxation through all our systems of education from the cradle upward. Instead of increasing the efficiency of early discipline and habits of subordination through every form of social preparatory government, we have thrown the reins presumptuously upon the neck of childhood and youth, trusting to the efficiency of law to meet and curb and tame the fiery insubordination. In our contempt of the arbitrary inequalities of monarchial governments, our zeal has overacted to the overthrow of those constitutional distinctions of intelligence, and virtue, and authority, inseparable from the existence of well-regulated society.

Instead of environing the rising generation with parental vigilance and a mild efficient government, to qualify them by habit for coming responsibilities, we have blamed the severity of our fathers, and ridiculed their particularity, and in the supremacy of our wisdom sent our children ungoverned at home, to meet the responsibilities of the school, of the college, and of public life. And they, rocked to sleep in the nursery by the songs and eulogies of liberty, deem it unseemly indignity to their native independence to be compelled to obey, and their republican blood makes insurrection, and the wise, weak-hearted parent submits, hoping they will be ashamed of their conduct when they come to years of discretion—anera which few ungoverned children ever reach. The same unsubdued spirit of republican independence goes murmuring through the common school with oft repeated breakings out of a rebellious will. The academy sometimes conquers and sometimes is conquered—sometimes compromises, or concedes a truce; while in the college, with increasing frequency it attempts the subjugation of the powers that be to the popular will.

In the mean time our patriotic politicians (and never was a nation blessed with such a multitude of them) have so long and so constantly assured the sovereign people of their power, and their own implicit subjection to them, that they have taken it into their heads to be above not only their servants, but above themselves, as acting by their own officers and their own laws; so that, by the deceitful influence of our institutions, that efficiency of government, and those habits of subordination, so indespensable to qualify us for spontaneous obedience to law, are fast failing; and the law is called to disclose its impotency to control a population, from abroad and at home, furious in passion, haughty in pride, and indomitable in will. The result is, that in the absence of the power, and in contempt of the dignity of law, brawls, and assaults and batteries, in high places and low, and duels and assassinations, and robberies, and conflagrations, and murders, and mobs, and treasons, and all the symptoms of a fast approaching dissolution, begin to appear.

The truth is, we are fast going down stream, with all the accelerating power of passion, wind, and tide; and unless the nation can be awakened, we shall go down."

Gold at a Premium.—We see that some of the brokers have stuck up on the posts of their doors, "Three-quarters per cent. premium on American Gold." Every man in the least acquainted with currency, knows, that while gold is at a premium, its circulation is impossible. Neither the popularity of General Jackson, nor the authority of the Emperor Nicholas, can counteract the laws of trade so much. We hope the President, and his Cabinet at Washington, will be convinced of this, and no more disturb the money market in a vain effort to *force* gold into circulation. It was well that the gold law was passed reducing gold and silver coins as nearly as possible to equal values. The people were thus provided with as great a variety of materials for circulation as the nature of the case admitted. They should have been left to choose according to their own interests, of which they are always the best judges. The attempt to *compel* them to circulate gold by *depriving* them of paper, was going beyond the proper province of Government. The effort and damage, after all, go for nothing, as was most probable from the beginning. Gold will not circulate as a medium in the present state of mercantile values. If ever the value of gold sinks below that of silver one per cent. it will circulate without the help of Government. *Journal of Com.*

News has reached Holland of the loss of the Dutch Indiaman Judal Karen, on the 8th of January, 25 miles from the island of Kangean; of 300 persons only 63 were save on a raft.

Duelling in France.—The French Courts have lately pronounced some important sentences, of which the repetition may prove fatal to the system of duelling. They have given damages to the widow or orphan, to be leveled on the slayer. The Royal Court of Bourdeaux seems to have set the example, by giving the widow of Cheurlet damages against Dutheuil, who had killed her husband in a duel. It applied the same principle in another case; and an appeal being made to the Court of Cassation, the sentence was confirmed. The trial of young Sivey for killing M. Durepsne in a duel, has occupied the Assize Court of Paris for many days, and it terminated on Sunday, by a verdict of damages in favour of the widow.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIAN,
Savannah, Oct. 1 1836—12 M.

By the Steam Packet John Sidney, Captain Freeland, from Jacksonville, we have received the following letter and slip from our attentive correspondent.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Georgian, dated

Jacksonville, (E. F.) Sept. 28.

"Gov. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida, was to cross the River Suwanee on Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately for the Nation.

Gen. Jessup, with 1000 regulars and 600 Indians, is either at Tampa Bay or the mouth of the Outhlacoochy."

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Jacksonville, (E. F.) Sept. 28.

The mail carrier from Talahassee, who arrived last Saturday evening, states that on Friday last, he met a man nearly naked, and almost dead with exhaustion, near Ocean Pond, between Alligator and Suwannee. This man, named Hunter, said that on Wednesday morning of last week, about 50 Indians attacked a house near Orange Pond, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Uplegrove and himself, all advanced in age. Mr. Uplegrove was killed. Mrs. Uplegrove fled from the house through a back door. Mr. Hunter says he saw four or five Indians running close after her, having shot at her without stopping her flight. She was undoubtedly taken and killed by her pursuers.

Mr. Hunter managed to escape to a pond, and into it as far as he could. The Indians surrounded the pond, and remained on guard for him till nearly daylight the next morning, when they left, doubtless supposing their intended victim was drowned. Near 24 hours did Mr. Hunter remain in the water with no part but his face out, so that he could breathe. In this way he eluded their vigilance, and after the departure of the Indians, he left the pond and endeavored to make his way to the nearest post, where he was found by the mail-rider. He had been without food from Wednesday morning till Friday.

The mail rider assisted Mr. Hunter along till meeting with two individuals going to Aligator Fort, who took the suffering man under their protection.

Some gentlemen arriving in town yesterday report that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Uplegrove have been found. Her's was in a pond where she had been shot. His was mangled and seven or eight bullet holes through it. A light-wood knot was lying near with hair and blood on it, with which the Indian had beat out his brains.

This is another instance in our vicinity of Indians committing barbarities upon females.

It is supposed by some, that these Indians were Creeks, on their way to join the Semnooles, and the same band committed the outrage on Mr. Johns. This is quite probable as that party made a singular escape. The passes by Kingsley's Pond were guarded by Major Pierce, and in fact he strung his men from Black Creek almost to the Santa Fe Bridge, and yet no trail of that party was discovered. They may, on finding their way guarded, have turned their course north in order to direct attention in that direction, so that they might make their escape southward.

Great Fire at the Dardanelles.—A letter from Constantinople of the 10th August, has the following:—"Intelligence was brought here by the Smyrna packet, that during the night of Friday, the 5th inst. almost the whole town of the Dardanelles had been destroyed by fire. The place was considerable in extent, and contained about twenty thousand inhabitants, who, by a calamity not uncommon in this country, have in one night lost all they possessed in the world. It is well that they are at the same time endued with Turkish stoicism to encounter it."

Prosperity in England.—It would seem new towns are springing up in England almost as rapidly as in our own country. We find the following in the last London paper:

"*Heywood.*—The cotton spinning and loom weaving is very brisk. Joiners, bricklayers, &c. are scarce. Nearly 400 houses have been built, or are now in a state of erection."

What a contrast this to the days of England's military glory! Then every branch of industry was paralyzed, the cries of poor starving laborers came up in groans and riots and shouts of revolution. Now peace has spread quiet and prosperity on every side.

LOCUSTS.—These insects have abounded during the past season in the East, and have proved very destructive to vegetation. An article in the Advertiser taken from a Smyrna paper of July 30, states that Abrahim Pacha took active measures to destroy them, ordering out all the poulation of Aleppo for that purpose. The troops scoured the country, and after forty days hunt, the Pacha ordered the quantity of insects destroyed to be measured before his eyes. They were found to exceed 3,417,280 bushels!

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, October 21.

The editor of the Milton Spectator, after scratching his head for a month endeavoring to find ways and means to chastise us for having presumed to "meddle with the people of Caswell," has produced the following; which we publish entire, that our readers may admire the richness and extent of his genius—

"*A disappointed Office Seeker.*—Our old friend Heartt, of the Hillsborough Recorder, who is now advocating with much zeal, the election of Judge White, and who meddles himself, we think, very unnecessarily with the people of Caswell, is among the numerous class, now in the ranks of the Whigs, who we may denominate disappointed 'office seekers.' Having in vain, to our knowledge, sought an office under Gen. Jackson's Administration, we suppose he hopes to meet with better success, under that of Judge White's. But he will ere long find that this is a world of disappointments. His favorite is as near the Presidency now, as he ever will be. We venture to predict that one half of those most active in pulling down the present Administration by opposing the election of one identified with its principles, are disappointed aspirants for office."

The editor of the Spectator, when he penned this paragraph, must have been laboring under some species of mania, otherwise he would not have so entirely disregarded the very first lesson of prudence. It is true that some eighteen months ago, at the suggestion of some of our friends, we made an application for the office of Post Master at this place, and our recommendation was signed by almost every male inhabitant of the town. In former periods of the government, when our executives were less famed for their *democracy*, such a clear expression of the wishes of the portion of the people most interested in the premises, would have been attended to. But we well knew that a *reformed* system had been introduced at Washington: and as we had not rendered service, nor given in our adhesion, we could have had but slender hope of success. We were, almost as a matter of course, *unsuccessful* in our application; but not much *disappointed*. The editor of the Spectator, and all his party, profess to be great sticklers for the right of instruction and zealous advocates for the omnipotence of the people: but it is only when their party is to receive the benefit. A Van Buren man may boast, that through his instrumentality an office was procured for his friend, without the co-operation of a single individual in the place, and it is all right—perfectly *democratic!* By a very little observation it will be seen that the party care not a fig for the *principle;* all they desire is the *benefit* which they expect to derive from it.

But in all this matter, we have nothing to regret. We have made no sacrifice to obtain office, and feel no mortification at the want of success. We have stuck to our principles through good and through evil report, and hope that we shall be ever saved from the humiliation of having sacrificed them for any share of the loaves and fishes of office. We have the satisfaction, too, to know, that our integrity has been in some measure appreciated; a good evidence of which is manifested in the large increase which has been made to our subscription list during the past year. This testimony of the approbation of our fellow citizens will far more than outweigh any disappointment received from high places.

Our friend Palmer seems to have forgotten the old adage, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones;" or he would have avoided a subject upon which he of all others, ought to feel sore: or does he suppose that the potent wand of the "magician" will save him harmless from any missiles that may be hurled against him? We think it would be an easy matter to show, that there is at least *one* "disappointed aspirant for office" who is not attached to the White party. We would not wish to call up any unpleasant reminiscences to him of the Spectator; but a short retrospect may be of some value to him, by inducing the exercise of a greater degree of prudence on future occasions. We will, then, ask him to accompany us for a moment, while we look back through a very few years, and we trust that he will be constrained to acknowledge that even *he* has not always been successful in his aspirations for office.

He offered himself first as a Lieutenant in a military company in Hillsborough, and was "disappointed." Then as a Captain in the country, and was "disappointed." As a candidate for the Senate, in opposition to Dr. Montgomery, and withdrew because the prospect was "discouraging." Then as a candidate in the Commons, and was again "disappointed," having received, if we recollect right, but 180 votes. The want of success, however, did not dampen his ardour, and defeat only raised his aspirations to more exalted stations; consequently we next see him a candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. Burringer. But he was again doomed to "disappointment"—with 51 votes only in the whole district to console him in his defeat!! After this he removed to Caswell, where he thought the people were better drilled and more "*democratic.*" There he also became a candidate for the Commons; but was again "disappointed." Besides these various applications to the people for office, he has been an applicant on several occasions to the Legislature and other bodies at Raleigh, for clerkships, messenger, &c.; but on all these occasions, but one result followed; and thus from his own experience he can with feeling and truth say, "this is a world of disappointments." Such is the man who calls us "a disappointed office seeker!!"

But Mr. Palmer does hold an office. Ever since the establishment of a Printing Office in Milton, the Post Office appears to have been an heirloom attached to it; Mr. Palmer consequently received the appointment of Post Master when he took charge of the printing office there. Having served the party faithfully, no cause has been sought to remove him. Some fifteen or eighteen months ago, he inserted an editorial article in favor of the Land Bill, and promised to advocate it before the people during the summer campaign; but he soon found he had stirred up a hornet's nest, and he consequently dropped the land bill like a hot potatoe, and not a word has he said about it since. On one or two other occasions he has bolted a little, but the sound of the lash has always brought him promptly into the traces; and so patiently has he worked that no one suspects him of any intention of slipping his collar.

The editor of the Spectator thinks we meddle very unnecessarily with the people of Caswell. Does the editor recollect who began this game? We have never called meetings in Caswell, nor taken a lead in them; and if we have sometimes spoken of transactions in which the people of Caswell were concerned, have we more than followed the example of our worthy compeer? If he throws stones can he expect we will stand with our arms folded? Or does he, like the editor of the Standard, think every man's mouth must be gagged, except he belong to "the party?"

PENNSYLVANIA.

The general election in Pennsylvania, for members of Congress, State Officers and City Councils, took place on Tuesday the 11th inst. John Sergeant and G. W. Toland were elected members of Congress from the city. The average Whig majority in the city was 2282. No accounts have been received from the interior.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall term of this Court, Judge Strange, presiding, commenced on Monday last.

On Wednesday, *Levi Miller*, who stood jointly indicted with his father (Merrill Miller,) for the murder of John Whitaker, was arraigned for trial. When, on affidavit, made through his Counsel, that he could not have a fair trial and justice done him in Wake, the Court removed the cause to Franklin county.

On Thursday, *Frederick C. Geer* was put upon his trial, charged with the murder of Andrew Crabtree. This is a very singular case. These two persons had been drinking together at the house of a neighbor almost the whole day, and had become extremely drunk, and quarrelled, but made friends. Some short time before sunset, Crabtree started for home and Geer accompanied him—after walking a short distance they stopped and were engaged in conversation for a little time, when Crabtree fell on the ground lifeless. It was deposed to by two of the witnesses (daughters of Crabtree) that they saw Geer strike their father two or three blows on or about the head—but the Jury of Inquest found no marks of violence about his person. This trial occupied the whole day. The Jury having retired for a few minutes, returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

On Friday, *James Terry* was arraigned for trial, charged with the murder of his wife. There was great difficulty in making a Jury, so many persons being disqualified, their having formed and expressed opinions as to his guilt or innocence,—and the day being far spent with little or no prospect of accomplishing the object, the Court instructed the Sheriff to send out into the country and summon a considerable number of men, to be present at the court house by 9 o'clock the next day. The prisoner was then remanded to jail. On Saturday he was again brought into Court, and the proper number of Jurors accepted. The evidence on behalf of the State, and also in behalf of the Prisoner; having closed—the case was submitted, without argument. The Jury retired for about two hours, and returned with a verdict of *not guilty*.

Merrill Miller, who was convicted at the Spring term, but appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial, which was not granted—was sentenced on Friday: the Judge made a short but very impressive address to the Prisoner. He is to be hung on Friday, the 4th of November next. *Register.*

We understand that *Levi Miller*, whose trial was removed from Wake to Franklin Court, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th of next month. *Ibid.*

From Annapolis.—We have advices from Annapolis, says the Baltimore Chronicle, to Wednesday, at noon. The Whig electors are still in session, and will continue to adjourn from day to day as long as there is a possibility of the election of a Senate. Their number had received no accession since Mr. Sellman joined them. The Executive did not appoint the Commissioners to negociate the loans authorized by the Improvement Bill, nor do we believe that, in the present state of doubt and uncertainty, they will do so.

Arkansas.—The Legislature of the new state of Arkansas assembled on the 12th ult. S. C. Roan was elected President of the Senate, and John Wilson was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. On the first day of the session, a bill was introduced in the House (twice read and referred to a committee) to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President. The vote for Governor was ascertained, and was as follows: for James S. Conway, 5,338; for Absalom Fowler, 3,222. *Ibid.*

From Arkansas.—From this new state we learn, that on the 19th ult. Ambrose H. Sevier and William S. Fulton were elected Senators of the United States. The former, the well known Delegate to Congress from the late Territory, received the vote of every member of the Legislature present, and the latter, the late Governor of the territory, received every vote but four.

Robert A. Watkins had been elected Secretary of State for four years, and a law had passed the Legislature directing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President in that state to be by general ticket. *Nat. Intel.*

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

We learn, from a correct source, that this work is progressing handsomely. The enterprising engineer now engaged upon it has forty miles located, which will be let in Petersburg on this day, and in 20 days there will be ten miles more located, which will also be let immediately. For more than forty miles, this road is located along a high dry ridge of country, without a single bridge in that distance, and with very little masonry of any description, except a few dry drains. The road will consequently be constructed at a very small expense, and, as it will not be liable to be washed away by freshets on such a locality, the subsequent repairs will be proportionably light. The timber will also last much longer in this high, dry situation. The grades are generally very easy, and a large proportion of the road is perfectly level. The straight lines are long and are united by curves of large radius, none being less than 2000 feet, or 3 deg. curve; but generally they are 1 and 2 deg. curves. —Such are the advantages to be obtained by locating a railroad along a ridge.

The road, we further learn, passes through a section of country much resorted to, on account of its salubrity, by the people from the lower parts of North Carolina. It has, however, been remarkably healthy even on the Roanoke this year. The men working on the Bridge across that River, though frequently in the water, have continued in fine health.

Mr. Heron, an engineer of much merit, well known and esteemed by many of the citizens of Richmond, is engaged upon this work; and we doubt not will acquit himself honorably and usefully.

It will not now be long before we have the capitols of Virginia and North Carlina united by one continuous Railroad. *Richmond Comp.*

Mr. John Green, who was placed on the Van Buren ticket for the State Legislature, in Kent county, Delaware, has declined the nomination. Mr. Green has been a steady Jackson man; but the letter of Mr. Van Buren to Sherrod Williams, denouncing the "distribution bill," has led him to see, that though Mr. Van Burenmight "carry *out*" some of General Jackson's measures, which have been approved, he would "*bring in*" some of his *own*, which would be ruinous. *U. S. Gazette.*

The Late Col. Burr.—The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, who has no doubt good authority for his assertion, states that the executors of the late Col. Burr, named in his will, are Peter Townsend, Matthew L. Davis, and Henry E. Edwards. All his Documents, Pamphlets, Journals, Letters, Manuscripts, &c. public and private, were bequeathed to Mr. Davis, by whom his memoirs are to be written. For the last two years Mr. Davis has been much occupied in reading and arranging these manuscripts with a view to the duty which has now devolved upon him.

Aaron Burr was an extraordinary man. His life was full of events. Much of his history is identified with that of his country, and all of it is deeply interesting. The *material* for this history is most ample. Copies of *all* his letters, civil, military, and miscellaneous, are preserved, as also are all the letters which he received for more than sixty years. The Public, therefore, may look for a full, authentic, and *faithful* life of this distinguished man, the first volume of which, we understand, will be published some time in November." *N. Y. Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near the Blue Ridge, in Loudoun county, Va.

"We have had a most terrible snow storm. It would well grace January.—The mountain (Blue Ridge) is covered from the base to the top, to the depth, in some places, of twelve or thirteen inches, near the top."

Other accounts represent it in some instances as much as two feet deep.

It is intimated, in a northern paper, that the President will recommend, in his next message, the repeal of the Distribution Bill. We, says the Baltimore Chronicle, have not the least doubt that he will, having been for some time aware that one of his most confidential friends in this city had expressed the same opinion.

Legal Punishment of Intemperance.—The Boston Atlas of the 6th inst. says—"A young man of respectable family was charged by his father with constant habits of intoxication. There was evidence that he was extremely abusive to his parents, and constantly used the most profane and revolting language to them. His threats of violence kept the whole family in fear. He was committed to the House of Correction for two months."

THE BOOK OF THE SPOILS MEN

We have received a pamphlet of considerable length, not purporting to be signed by the Committee, consisting of sundry gentlemen from different parts of the State, but by "order of the committee, consisting of Wm. H. Haywood, Louis D. Henry, Thomas L. Hybart, L. Bethune, Weldon Edwards, William P. Dobson, James Hutchison, Michael Hoke, and several others, 'too tedious to mention.' The very first line of the title page shows something of its character. "*The people against the Bank,*" is there displayed in large capitals. Shall we never cease to hear this worn out humbuggery about the Bank? A friend of ours humorously compared it to "*an old dog barking at a dead snake.*" It must have been a foolish dog that did this posthumous barking, and it must be foolish people that are alarmed at the ghost of the buried monster, which this sage committee are endeavoring to conjure up from the tombs. Suppose the question was deliberately put to Louis D. Henry or Daniel Turner or David W. Stone or Joseph Ramsay, or any one man of character and intelligence, whether he thought there really was danger of any attempt to re-charter the Bank of the U. S., can any one doubt as to what would be his answer? Yet these men are not ashamed to parade this detestable flummery as a clap trap for the ignorant. We cannot however, believe that this miserable stuff has received the sanction of all whose names are signed to it; they may have ordered a publication of an electioneering character, but we know some of them too well to believe that they would have subscribed to the mistatements of fact and false references with which this pamphlet abounds. They would not have so far brazed the face of decency, as to attempt to smuggle Van Buren into office under the garb of Gen. Jackson's popularity. *Watchman.*

Facts for the American People.—The population of France may be estimated at about thirty-two millions; at least this may hold good for the past year, 1835. Of these, seven and a half millions live upon twenty dollars a year; these are persons engaged in factories, &c.; and nearly twenty three millions procure food with from five to eight sous (about the same number of cents,) daily. About seven and a half millions of the people do not eat meat, or use flour, but live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, *chestnuts*, and a few potatoes, and drink nothing but water. In 1820, one-seventh part of all the inhabitants of Paris were supported by public charity, and one-third of the inhabitants who died during the year, died in hospitals. This is a statement of facts relative to the condition of the working classes in one of the most enlightened kingdoms of Europe. In Norway, in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Germany and Hungary—despotic, barbarous, enslaved Hungary—their condition is worse still. There are whole villages in the latter kingdom, that do not contain a soul that can read or write, and there are twelve millions of the inhabitants of the Austrian possessions totally uninstructed; and yet we have witnessed European travellers, fresh from their own statistic tables—their annals of shame—of governmental tyranny and social abandonment—criticising *our* institutions—sneering at *our* freedom—*our* government. How immeasurably superior is our condition! Here all have the means of obtaining an education; and that father, in this country, is utterly abandoned of every sense of duty, who will not have his son instructed. All our young men read the newspapers of the day—their minds are filled, at their leisure hours, with all the intelligence and information that beams from a talented and well regulated public press. We are in the enjoyment of these great blessings—of liberty and property. We are not serfs of tyrants, glittering in gold; but we *may* become the slaves of demagogues, disguised in rags. *Telegraph.*

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
21 Friday,	6 32	5 28	Last, 2 1 24 aft'n
22 Saturday,	6 33	5 27	New, 10 8 11 morn
23 Sunday,	6 34	5 26	First, 17 5 7 morn
24 Monday,	6 35	5 25	Full, 24 7 46 morn
25 Tuesday,	6 36	5 24	
26 Wednesday	6 37	5 23	
27 Thursday,	6 38	5 22	

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*

THE ELECTION

for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States,

WILL BE HELD IN THIS STATE ON

Thursday, November 10th.

Republican Ticket.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee,
For President.

John Tyler, of Virginia,
For Vice President.

ELECTORS.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
WM. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
JOHN L. LESSUER, of Rockingham.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
JEREMIAH PEARSELL, of Duplin.

Baltimore Nomination.

Martin Van Buren, of N. Y.
For President.

Richard M. Johnson, of Ky.
For Vice President.

ELECTORS.

NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren.
ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood.
JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln.
JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford.
WM. A MORRIS, of Anson.
OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover.
WM. P. FERRAND, of Onslow.
JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston.
ABRAM W VENABLE, of Granville.
GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe.
ARC'D. HENDERSON, of Rowan.
LEWIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe.
WM. B. LOCKHART, of N. Hampton.
JOHN HILL, of Stokes.
HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimons

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

Novels, Tales Biography Voyages, Travels, Reviews and the News of the Day.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished: we have given to books wings and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible: we gave and continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week* and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to *one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars, single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter, the low price and superior paper absolutely probibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volume's of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philade phia.

October 20 11—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

THE HARVEST HYMN.

Written by Alonzo Lewis, esq of Lynn, for the Anniversary Meeting of the Essex (Massachusetts) Agricultural Society, Sept. 28, 1836.

When Nature slept in dark repose,
And nought was seen, or felt or known,
In might the great Creator rose,
And light and love through chaos shone.
Then earth was formed in beauty fair,
And verdure clothed each fertile mound,
But all was wild and useless there,
And not a man to till the ground.
'Twas then the first of human race
From his primeval silence sprang;
He stood in majesty and grace,
While morning stars together sang.
Go—said the Word—my purpose aid;
Thine all the realms beneath the sun;
For thee each plant, each fruit was made;
Complete the plan by me begun.
Man heard—obeyed—and lo, the earth,
Beneath his hand, new beauty wears;
Each plant assumes a second birth,
Each tree a greener foliage bears.
As if to him Creative power
From God's productive hand were given,
New fruits are formed with varied flower,
And richer beauty blooms to heaven!
Where once a desert forest lay,
Fair fields and graceful gardens shine;
The conquered wastes their tribute pay,
And thus fulfil the will divine.
Then let our hearts, like fertile soil,
To heaven their fruit in season send,
To Him who bade the Farmer toil,
To Him who is the Farmer's friend.

From the Natchez Cold Water Man.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A young man, the only male representative of a highly respectable family, was killed on Saturday in Jefferson county, Mississippi, by a very harmless youth on whom the wretched inebriate was making a mortal assault. The facts are briefly these: The young man who has fallen, began in February last to give signs of mania potu. On the 22d of February he took out a license of marriage, embracing the name of a young lady residing near him. He asked a clergyman to officiate on the Wednesday at his marriage, and also invited a numerous wedding company. At a ball the same evening, in the midst of a large assemblage, he read aloud, mounted on a table, his marriage license. From this public proclamation the lady received the first intelligence about the contemplated wedding, which had been arranged by the maniac lover. On the day appointed by him for solemnizing the rites of matrimony he proceeded, despite the efforts of his friends and at the risk of one individual's life, who endeavored to prevent him, to the residence of his imagined betrothed.

By kind means, however, he was persuaded to return home, and was soon in the care of a physician who succeeded in restoring him, to a temporary soundness of intellect. On the 2d of June, the object of his maniacal devotion was led to the hymenial altar by the young man who has been forced in self defence to destroy the maniac's life. At the time of the marriage and ever since, he had been under the influence of the mania produced by the recurrence of the phrenzying bowl, uttering threats against the life of the young man who has killed him. On the fatal day, he went armed with a knife and pistol to execute his mad purpose. His destroyer had been warned, and was prepared with rifle and shot gun, and as he entered his gate, he fired his rifle and wounded his foe in the leg, at which his horse started and threw him; but recovering, and again advancing, he received the contents of one barrel of the shot gun in his abdomen—but still urged on by the fiend within him, with pistol aimed, he received the contents of the second barrel in his head, and he fell, a lifeless mangled corps, at the door of the assaulted and unfortunate youth whom he had resolved to destroy.

A few years since, at the selebration of our national anniversary, a poor pedlar who was present, being called on for a toast, offered the following, "Here is health to poverty: it sticks to a man when all other friends forsake him."

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the 25th of October, at the dwelling house of JAMES MOORE, deceased, near Mount Willing, a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
Wagons and Gear,
a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats,

and various other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

ELIZABETH MOORE, *Adm'x.*
JOHN MOORE, *Adm'r.*
October 8 40—

WHEAT & FLAX SEED WANTED.

I WILL give one dollar and forty cents per bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more, or in proportion to its weight.

I will also give one dollar and twenty cents for Flax Seed, delivered at my mill on Little River.

ROBERT HARRIS.
September 22. 37—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Martha Mulhollan, deceased, on Thursday the 3d of November next, all the property of said deceased, consisting of

3 Horses, 1 Wagon and Gear, 2 Milch Cows and Calves, about 20 fatting Hogs, several Shoats, Sows and Pigs,
3 Beds and Furniture, a quantity of Cooking Utensils, and Farming Tools,
50 or 60 barrels of Corn, 2 or 3 loads of Oats, together with Hay and Fodder,

and many articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture not mentioned.

Nine months credit will be given—bond and security required.

SAMUEL N. TATE, *Adm'r.*
October 13 40 pr

Attention! Town Company.

ALL those subject to Military duty residing within the Hillsborough District, are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on Saturday the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of drill muster and the election of non-commissioned officers.

WM. C. CHRISTMAS, *Captain.*
October 10 40—

Attention!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 29th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for Battallion Parade. Each captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return, without fail.

E. G. MANGUM,
Colonel Commandent.
October 3. 39—

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN persuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836 I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

NEGROES

belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Shoe Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS belonging to the heirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo.

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13. 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months,

A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near where Wm. Wood, deceased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thos. Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garrison, viz

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.
One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Laughton's Creek.
One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's Creek.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 6. 30-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six months, the

House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the east side of Churton street, the property of the late David Kyle.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 6 39—6w

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND F. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in exchange for every description of *County-made Cloth.*

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Nicholas Albright
Jane Adams
James Armstrong
Miss M. P. Ashe

B
James S. Bouldin
James H. Bowman
Richard O. Britton
George R. Bridges
Samuel Bumpass
Lewis Beard 2
Thomas Burton

C
Thomas Culberhouse
John Caruthers
Thomas Couch
Elijah Couch
James Cole
Anthony Coal
Sidney Carroll
Alfred Chamblee
Cornelia Cox
Hugh Curry
Catlet Campbell
Clerk of the Superior Court
Jane Carters

D
William Duskin
Thomas Devereux

E
John Ellison

F
Mr. Ferrel
Martha E. Foreman
John L. Foreman 3
Geo. W. Freeman
Phillip Fry

G
William Gattis
Leonard Gattis
Pumphret Gooch
Green B. Gilbert
Simeon Gunn 2
John Giles

H
Joseph D. Hughes
James L. Haughton
Rufus A. Harrison
Thomas B. Hill
Joseph Hartshorn
Lewis Hutchins
Louis House

J
Elizabeth M. Jones
Col. Tad. Jones
Charles Johnston
William F. Jones
Mary Jones

K
John Kelly
Samuel Kirkland
William Kirkland
Absalom Kennedy

L
Col. W. L. Long
Barney Lasley
Fielding Leathers

M
James Mebane, esq.
Priestly Mangum
Geo. or Elizabeth Martin
James A. McNeill
Wiley Moss

N
Mary Nelson

P
John Primrose 2
Abner Parker
Mark Piggott

R
Miss Anna Ray
John Reding
David Roach
James Raney

S
William Sykes
Mrs. George Smith
C. C. Smith
John Strayhorn
M. Steintal
Page Scarlett
Samuel Scarlett
Nancy Steel
Revd. H. Stanly
Sheriff of Orange 3
Col. John Stockard 2

T
John Taylor, C. C.
Elizabeth Thompson
Richard Thompson
William Thompson 2
James T. Terry
Sullivan Tugh

W
Cæsar Whitted
William Woods
Elizabeth Woods
Wm. B. Wallis
Lucy Wilson 2
Alfred S. Waugh 5
George Walker
James Watson.

☞ Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised.

Post Office removed to one door east of the store of Messrs. O. F. Long & Co.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*
October 1. 39—

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

ALL letters to go by either of the stages should be lodged in the Post Office one half hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*
October 1. 39—

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a Leather Store in Hillsborough, in the house for many years occupied by Mrs. Wilfong, nearly opposite to Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he will keep

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

of the best quality, from his new Tan Yard at his mills, and from New York.

He has in his employment a first rate workman, of great experience, who understands Tanning and Dressing Leather of all kinds in the best manner.

LEATHER

will be sold at the usual prices for CASH, or it will be exchanged at fair prices for

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Green or Dry Hides, Bees Wax, Tallow or Mutton Suet,
or for Tan Bark of good quality.

WHISKEY and BRANDY will be sold at the same place, by the gallon or barrel.

Wheat, Corn or Rye, will be purchased for *Cash*, when barter will not suit.

This business will not admit of credit, therefore all transactions will be barter or cash.

As this is the first instance in this country where so general a system of exchange has been proposed, he has reason to hope that he will meet with encouragement.

Wheat and *Corn* will be purchased for Cash as usual at the mill.

J. S. SMITH.
September 27. 38—3w

TO LET

ON the premises on the first Saturday in november next.

The Building of a Stone Wall

around the Grave Yard at St. Mary's Chapel, six miles east of Hillsborough.

The Commissioners.
October 13 41—

BLANKS *for sale at this Office.*

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35—

NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unpaid on the 15th November next, will be put in suit. This course is necessary to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by law. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICKLE & NORWOOD, till the 15th of November, to whom payment may be made.

J. W. NORWOOD, *Adm'r.*
September 14. 36 6w

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$10,000 for $4!

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Eleventh Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROUCH *on Saturday, the 29th of October,*
ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $10,000—one of $4,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,000—six of $1,000—ten of $500—besides many of $400, $300, $200, &c. amounting in all to

180,00 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets,	4 dollars
Halves,	2 dollars
Quarters,	1 dollar

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

, Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
August 26 33—

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) MARE, nine years old, about five feet high, some white in her face, swinneyed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any information will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville county.

EATON J. WHITE.
September 14. 37p—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 35—

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell One Hundred acres of WOOD LAND lying in the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thomson Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms &c. to J. W. NORWOOD my agent

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.
September 14. 36—5w

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
September 22. 37—

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.
September 22. 37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 23—

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

August 25. 33—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of his deceased father, WILLIAM KIRKLAND, at the August term of Orange County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to his testator to make payment without delay; and requires all the creditors to bring forward their demands within the period prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, *Ex'r.*
August 25 34—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 1st day of November next, at the late residence of my deceased father, I will sell all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, consisting of Hogs, Cows, Horses and Sheep; Also, the crop of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Oats, &c.

together with the

Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c. &c.

Terms.—Credit of nine months—notes with approved security required.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, *Ex'r.*
September 4. 34—

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of the late Wm. Kirkland, the concerns of WM. KIRKLAND & SON and WM. KIRKLAND & Co. have been dissolved. I hereby request all persons indebted to the said concerns to come forward immediately and settle their respective dues.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND,
Surviving Partner,
September 4. 34—

LINE OF PACKETS
To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.
September 8. 35—

A HANDSOME
Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.

Inquire of
JAMES WEBB.
April 21. 15—

CASH and GOODS!

I WILL give Cash or Goods for **2,000** yards of **Tow** or **Tow & Cotton Cloth.**

R. MODERWELL.
June 30 25—

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be continued by ROBERT MODERWEL, the remaining partner. The debts due to Walker Anderson & Co. it is hoped, will be paid immediately without further trouble to ROBERT MODERWEL, at his store in Hillsborough.

WALKER ANDERSON,
ROBERT MODERWEL.

I TAKE great pleasure in acknowledging the liberal patronage given the Mercantile House of Walker Anderson & Co. and in this way beg the liberty of assuring the customers, that I will endeavour, by all proper means to merit a continuance of their favours. William T. Shields is now in New York purchasing a Spring Supply.

Consulting in his purchases
neatness, elegance, durability and economy,
Goods shall be afforded to customers on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

ROBERT MODERWEL.
April 14. 14—

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was

Ordained, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes.

By order of the Commissioners.

THOS. CLANCY, *T. Clerk.*
April 7. 013—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.